

ensure that the findings of the workshop are submitted to the National Assembly for a parliamentary debate that could lead to the adoption of a law to further strengthen the functioning, terms of reference and independence of the National Human Rights Commission;

- ♦ the international community provide all necessary technical cooperation and appropriate resources to support the effective functioning of the National Human Rights Commission;
- ♦ better training of police inspectors in human rights standards and investigation techniques be provided and further training and deployment of judges and court officials be undertaken;
- ♦ the government and the international community continue efforts to improve conditions of detention and quickly seek an appropriate solution to reduce the number of persons in detention;
- ♦ the international community establish as a priority programmes to address the problems of genocide survivors and continue to support and cooperate with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda;
- ♦ the international community condemn forcefully and unequivocally the insurgent forces which have shown themselves bent on resuming the programme of genocide, thereby destabilizing efforts to bring peace and security to Rwanda and sabotaging the efforts of the government to foster national reconciliation;
- ♦ the government continue efforts to prosecute violations committed by some elements of its armed forces;
- ♦ the courts take concrete steps to ensure adequate prevention, investigation and criminal and civil redress, including compensation of victims in cases of violence against women; social assistance programmes for women victims of violence, including income-generating activities, education grants and medical care be provided on a widespread basis;
- ♦ the international community provide assistance to ensure that all children survivors of the genocide receive appropriate trauma counselling and all children have access to education;
- ♦ partners of Rwanda provide Rwandan human rights groups and organizations with financial support and technical assistance;
- ♦ the international community heed alarming developments, in particular those pertaining to the escalation of violence in the region and make a determined effort to ensure the protection of victims and to condemn incitement to racial hatred; and
- ♦ partners of Rwanda initiate an integrated and comprehensive programme of assistance to support the efforts of the government to promote and protect fundamental human rights and provide for the well-

being of the people in conditions of peace and security.

### Resolution of the General Assembly

The 1998 session of the General Assembly adopted by consensus a resolution on the situation of human rights in Rwanda (A/C.3/53/L.29/Rev.1). The GA, *inter alia*: reaffirmed that effective action to prevent further violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms must be a central and integral element of the overall Rwandan and UN responses to the situation, and that a strengthened human rights component is indispensable to national reconciliation and reconstruction in Rwanda; reiterated its strong condemnation of the crime of genocide and crimes against humanity committed in Rwanda in 1994; expressed deep concern at the continuing serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the country, and in regard to conditions of detention and the trial process of those accused of genocide and crimes against humanity; urged all states to cooperate fully, without delay, with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and encouraged the Secretary-General to facilitate the activities of the ICTR to the greatest extent possible; urged the ICTR to find further ways to expedite its proceedings; regretted that no agreement could be reached on a new mandate for the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda and the subsequent withdrawal of the Operation on 28 July 1998; welcomed the government's decision to create a National Human Rights Commission, and urged the government to take appropriate action to enable the Commission to be fully established and to begin functioning independently; encouraged further efforts to undertake a broad public debate aimed at further strengthening the functioning and independence of the National Human Rights Commission, urged the government to work with the High Commissioner for Human Rights to facilitate the debate, and encouraged the High Commissioner to continue to provide appropriate assistance; supported and encouraged continued government efforts to prosecute violations committed by some elements of its armed forces; noted the reinforcement of the Military Prosecutors Department, aimed at increasing the capacity of the Rwandan Patriotic Army to conduct internal investigations and bring accused persons to trial; urged the government to give the utmost priority to the prosecution and punishment of crimes of sexual violence committed against women; and encouraged the government to further ensure the independence of the judiciary and, with the support of the international community, strengthen the capacity of the judicial system, particularly taking additional steps to ensure full respect of fair trial guarantees.

The GA: welcomed the continuation of trials of those suspected of genocide and crimes against humanity and the improvements that have been made in the trial process, particularly the expedition of the initial stages of prosecution; welcomed and encouraged the release of minors, elderly prisoners, prisoners suffering from terminal illnesses, and suspects with incomplete files who were detained for their alleged involvement in genocide and